

# Arbitration or Strike Is Threat of Firemen

## NOTICE GIVEN TO RAILROADS

Employers Say They Will Not Arbitrate Differences, but Deprecate the Idea That There Will Be Any Strike.

### QUESTION OF WAGES IS MAKING LITTLE TROUBLE

Other Points at Issue, However, Are Such That Deadlock Is Likely to Continue for Some Time in the Future.

#### STATEMENT BY RAILROAD

CHICAGO, March 13.—W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, notified the railroads today that if the controversy with the firemen is not submitted to arbitration, a strike is inevitable. Twenty-five thousand firemen on railroads west of Chicago are involved. Mr. Carter's letter of notification was endorsed by the brotherhood's committee, which represents the firemen on about forty-seven railroads west, northwest and southwest of Chicago.

The letter was sent to W. C. Nixon, general manager of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad and chairman of the railroad general managers' committee, and reads: "Your letter of this date (March 13), wherein you state that the managers' committee declines further to consider matters in controversy, and in reply our committee instructs me to say: 'If there is to be a great railway strike, responsibility must and will rest on the managers' committee. That there may be no misapprehension, we hereby propose the submission of all matters in dispute to an adjustment by arbitration. Arbitration is suggested.

"The public has been informed, through the press, that matters in controversy cannot be arbitrated, because they involve the authority of railway officials and the discipline of employees. This statement our committee cordially denies. The officials of many railroads represented by the managers' committee do not hesitate to confess the discipline perpetuated under present practices. "Our committee directs me to request the managers' committee to accept this proposition to arbitrate is not accepted by the managers' committee, that you notify us at your earliest convenience."

The railroads previously announced their willingness to arbitrate the increased wage demand, which the firemen say would amount to about 12 1/2 per cent. Two other demands involved, the managers say, concern discipline and the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

"Does your letter mean that if a satisfactory

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## CONSERVATION BILLS GIVING SENATORS SOME DIFFICULTY

### Provisions Relating to Oil Lands and Water Power Sites Making Most of the Trouble

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senators from public land states, who were appointed a special committee to prepare conservation bills that would harmonize the laws, are finding their task far from easy. A number of bills are before the committee, but it is giving its attention principally to the measure known as the classification bill.

The committee is composed of Senators Smoot of Utah, Clark of Wyoming and Dixon of Montana, Republicans, and Hughes of Colorado and Chamberlain of Oregon, Democrats. A majority of them are favorable to the general theory of conservation. Senators Clark and Hughes, however, are antagonistic to the proposed change of the public land policy. The testimony before the Ballinger-Pinchot committee has disclosed that the general land office, the forest service, the reclamation service and the geological survey are not operating in sympathy, and this makes work of the committee more difficult. It is their opinion that if the classification and the withdrawal bill can be passed the way will be easy for other measures which look to the disposal of the lands under the classification bill.

**Oil Lands and Power Sites.** The principal obstacles in the way to an agreement on the classification bill are found in the provisions relating to oil lands and water power sites. The secretary of the interior to classify all the public lands. Many senators contend it would be impossible to classify oil lands in advance, and there is a tendency towards a provision for the leasing rather than the sale of lands supposed to cover oil deposits. If the bill should be framed with this idea, any person could lease a tract of land put down his well and, if successful

## LILLIS TO CARRY SCARS



MRS. JACK CUDAHY.

(From a photograph taken during a recent visit to her home in Omaha.)

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—While "Jack" Cudahy will probably not face trial, the case in which the wife of this young millionaire son of the wealthy Omaha packer played the central part continues to attract much attention. Jerre S. Lillis, president of the Western Exchange bank, while not seriously hurt, is in bad shape and will carry the knife cuts administered when Cudahy returned home unexpectedly Sunday morning. John Moss, chauffeur, who aided Cudahy, has escaped and cannot be found. The affair was the culmination of a series of events which have been gossip in Kansas City for years. The names of Lillis, the debonair banker, and handsome, dashing, talented Mrs. "Jack" Cudahy have often been associated together. It is known that the husband at several times became suspicious. Once he ordered Lillis out of his house at the point of a revolver. At another time he is said to have shot at Lillis as they passed upon a country road in automobiles.

A few weeks ago, after a return from a week's trip with the "Merry Widow" opera company in Minnesota, Mrs. Cudahy told a reporter that an amateur production of the "Merry Widow" was being planned by members of her social set. She was to be Sonia, the widow, she said, and Lillis was to be the widow's sweetheart, Prince Danilo. The production was never staged.

## TEXAN FATALLY SHOT AFTER CALLING WATCHMAN 'NIGGER'

Resenting being called "nigger," L. M. Duncan, colored, of No. 256 South Seventh West street, watchman for the Kennedy Construction company, shot and probably fatally wounded Archie Fane, a blacksmith helper of the D. & R. G. shops, at 10 o'clock last night, near the Kennedy company's new developments at First North and Sixth West streets. Fane was taken to St. Mark's hospital, while Duncan gave himself up at police headquarters. Fane came here from Tyler, Tex.

The bullet entered Fane's abdomen, taking a diagonal course, apparently settling in the muscles of the back several inches from the spine. Attempts at probing for the bullet failed. Fane possesses unusual vitality, and up to an early hour this morning he gave few signs of suffering. Surgeons say, however, that bullet wounds in the abdomen do not bring forth serious effects until several days after their infliction.

"This is watchman Duncan. I've killed a man down here. He isn't dead yet, and

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# STRIKE MEN'S WEAPONS Dispensers of Necessities of Life Are Ordered to Quit Work in the Quaker City

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—In order to strengthen the sympathetic strike, the Central Labor union today directed that all milkmen, bakers, grocery clerks and other dispensers of the necessities of life remain away from work tomorrow and until the grievances of the striking carmen are adjusted. It was also resolved that union members withdraw their money from banks.

Their sympathizers, whether organized or not, are also asked to do likewise.

The leaders of the sympathetic strike say that when they endeavored to conduct the movement with some regard for the convenience of the general public, Director of Public Safety Clay and others belittled the effect of the strike.

They say they are now determined to draw their lines close.

The union drivers of milk and bread wagons were called upon to strike tomorrow by the resolution adopted today by the Central Labor union. The grocery clerks, 1,000 of whom organized today, will quit work tomorrow night. Any union man working Tuesday in any line of employment will be expelled from the union of which he is a member.

Pressure was brought to bear on the brewery workers and their representatives to join in the general strike, despite the order of their national officers. Before this action was taken, the German trades section of the Central Labor union had voted to expel the brewery workers from membership and to boycott all Philadelphia beer. The brewery workers then held a special meeting and decided to join the strike.

The committee of thirty-five appointed by the United Business Men's association held a long session today, but was unable to find any solution to the difficulties that separated the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company and the striking motormen and conductors. The question was referred to a sub-committee of seven, who will report the whole committee at some future date.

The Transit company said it was able to operate practically a nominal Sunday schedule today. Seven hundred and forty cars were run during the day and 500 at night.

## Try to Hurt Banks.

The resolution adopted by the Central Labor union today was to withdraw their funds from all banks except those of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 100 to 10.

"Whereas, certain bankers have declared their sympathy for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company in its fight to subvert the car men's union and crush the general strike and other sympathetic friends are taking similar action, and

"Whereas, the workers of the nation are pledged to Philadelphia to support their moral and financial support to the end that they may win in this struggle, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Central Labor union of Philadelphia and vicinity hereby calls upon the working men and women of America and other sympathetic friends to withdraw all their funds they may have on deposit with the banks, and to call on other workers without the money of the workers their institutions of finance must be a failure, as without the labor of the workers a nation cannot exist."

## Small Boys Stone Police.

Attracted by a fire in a box car on a railway siding in Kensington, a crowd of several thousand persons collected late today. Small boys threw stones at some of the police, and the police were obliged to use force to clear the crowd.

"And we are getting the fares, too," declared one of the boys. "We collected 50,000 fares were collected in one day, yesterday 70,000 fares were turned in. This is, of course, according to the part by which the boys are running more cars, and people are using them more freely."

The settlement of the strike is still uppermost in the minds of citizens of Philadelphia. Nearly everybody considers arbitration the natural method, but the company insists there is nothing to arbitrate. The officials and directors stick to their original declaration that the union will not be dealt with, and they are apparently just as determined today as they were three weeks ago.

The officials of the union are just as determined that no settlement will be accepted that does not include full recognition of the union, the company offers to take strikers back, and does not demand that they shall drop their union membership, but insists on full peace negotiations and no further class of men shall not be employed.

## PAINTING WORTH TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IS STOLEN FROM FRAME

San Francisco, March 13.—Carefully cut from its place in the frame and held it, while a score of persons wandered about the other works of art. Jean Francis Millet's famous painting, "The Shepherd and Flock," valued at \$10,000, was stolen from the Golden Gate park this morning at about 10:15 o'clock. No one saw the daring thief remove the picture from the museum. The police are without the slightest clue in the case.

The painting is the property of Miss Sarah M. Spooner, of this city, who is traveling in Europe. It was purchased by her from D. Trimon, of the Rue Lafayette, Paris. The canvas is twenty-one inches by seven inches in size. Two other paintings of equal value were loaned to the art museum by Miss Spooner when "The Shepherd and Flock" was hung. They are Dupre's "Twilight" and a landscape by Charles Francis Daubigny.

Alexander Lawson, the curator of the museum, says that shortly before the theft was discovered he saw a poorly-dressed man loitering about the museum. He was followed by a crowd of people, but he escaped. The picture was valued at \$10,000. The picture was hung with others in a large room and there were people constantly passing along the corridor.

San Francisco, March 13.—Although the father hurried to this city on a special train from Baltimore, and submitted his blood into the veins of his son, who was lying near death's door with meningitis, Frank Hopkins, 7 years old, son of Lewis Hopkins, and grand nephew of John Hopkins, founder of the university that bears his name, died today.

The boy had lain in Providence hospital seven weeks, and after submitting to two operations, the physicians decided that a third, with the transfusion of blood, probably would save his life. After the operation the boy rallied, but death resulted from exhaustion following his long illness.

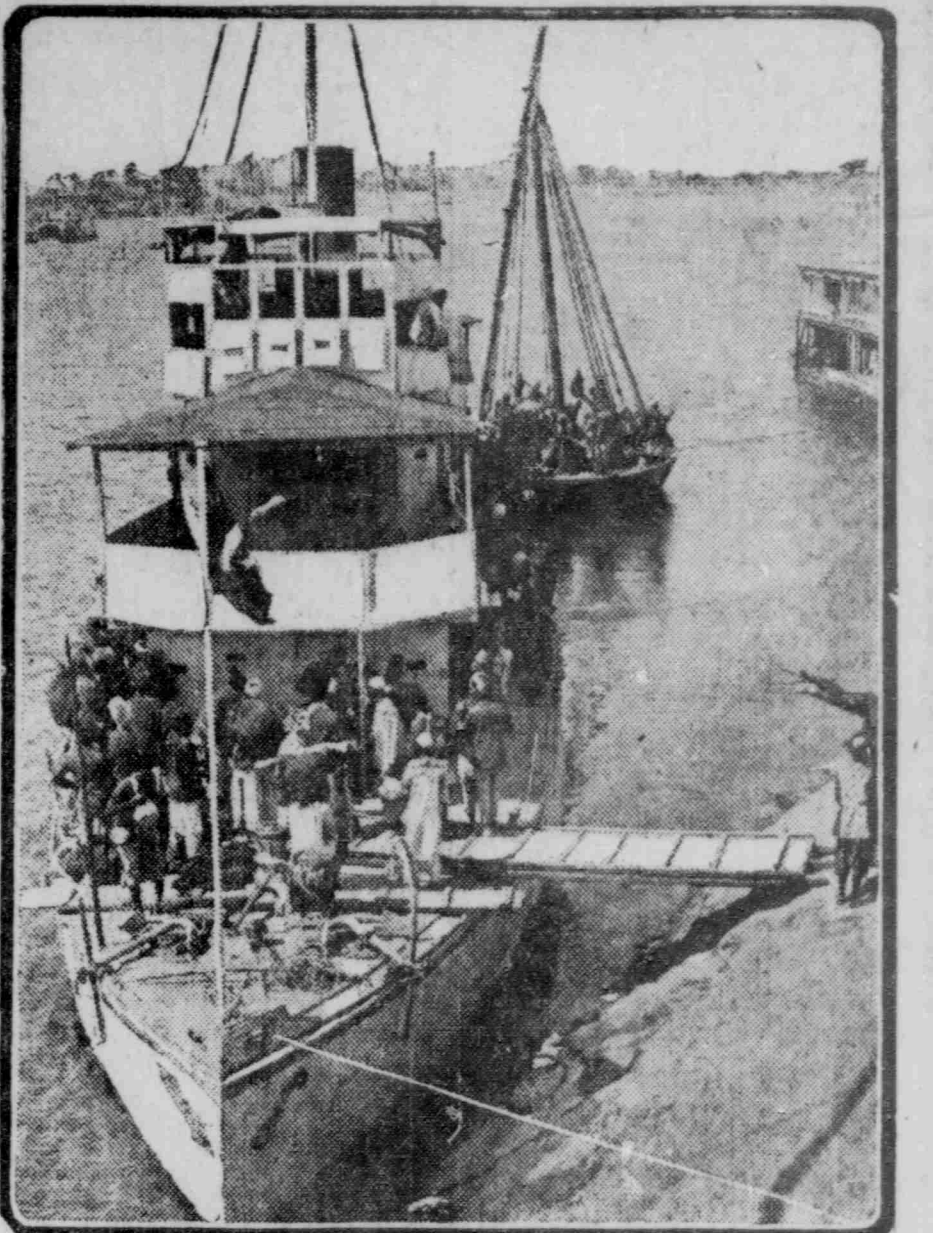
## FATHER'S EFFORTS FUTILE

### Lewis Hopkins Goes to Washington by Special Train to Save Son's Life.

Washington, March 13.—Although the father hurried to this city on a special train from Baltimore, and submitted his blood into the veins of his son, who was lying near death's door with meningitis, Frank Hopkins, 7 years old, son of Lewis Hopkins, and grand nephew of John Hopkins, founder of the university that bears his name, died today.

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# KHARTOUM IN GAY DRESS TO MEET MIGHTY HUNTER



Launch on Which Colonel Roosevelt Traversed the Nile.

## SALT LAKE STUDENTS PAY FINES AT ITHACA

Ithaca, N. Y., March 13.—Clarence J. Pope of East Orange, N. J., and Paul and Samuel Williams of Salt Lake City, three Cornell seniors and athletes, were fined \$50 each by Judge E. H. Eastwick last night after a three days' trial. They were charged with disorderly conduct in a student resort and with resisting an officer.

A dozen Cornell professors and Chi Psi fraternity men were witnesses on the defense. The case will be carried to the highest courts.

Pope is a football man and hero of the Chi Psi fire three years ago. Paul Williams is captain of the baseball team, and Samuel, his brother, was a crew man in 1908. No action in the matter has been taken by the university authorities.

Paul and Samuel Williams were students in the University of Utah for the three years 1907, 1908 and 1909, and boarded at 177 South Thirteenth East street, according to the city directory. They went to Cornell at the beginning of the school year in 1909.

The disciplinary action in the matter has been taken by the university authorities.

Paul and Samuel Williams were students in the University of Utah for the three years 1907, 1908 and 1909, and boarded at 177 South Thirteenth East street, according to the city directory. They went to Cornell at the beginning of the school year in 1909.

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